

## EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The telegraph announces the not unexpected death of JAMES BUCHANAN, at his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the Fifteenth President of the United States, and passed the larger part of his life in the public service. He was born in 1791, and graduated at Dickinson College, Penn., in 1810. He was a successful practitioner of law until the age of forty, when he embarked wholly on the duties of a public life, and did not retire permanently until the expiration of his Presidential term in March, 1861. When only twenty-three he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. When the war with England broke out, he headed the list of volunteers from Lancaster and marched to the defence of Baltimore.

He entered Congress in 1820, and served for five successive terms in the House. He rapidly rose to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and was acknowledged as among the ablest debaters of that body. He was the leading manager on the part of the House in the impeachment of Judge PECK, of Missouri. He had not retired long from Congress, in 1831, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, and concluded the first treaty between the United States and Russia. In 1833, at the expiration of Gen. JACKSON's first term, he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained a conspicuous member of that body until called into the Cabinet of President POLE, as Secretary of State, in 1845. He was a most ardent supporter of President JACKSON in those stirring and able debates upon the National Bank, Tariff and Expanding Resolutions, which have given immortality to that portion of American history. His sympathies were openly with Texas as early as 1835, and afterwards had the satisfaction, as Secretary of State, of bringing that New State into the family of the Union.

After the expiration of President POLE's term in 1849, Mr. BUCHANAN returned to private life until 1853, when he was appointed minister to England, by President PIERCE, and returned in 1856, when he received the Democratic nomination for President, and was elected in November of the same year. His administration encompassed the most stormy period then known in our political history. First, the Kansas territorial question, and then the secession of the Southern States. In all of these troubles President BUCHANAN bore himself with prudence, judgment, and in strict accordance with the principles which had governed his entire political life. A firm States rights Democrat, not believing that the Federal Government had a right to coerce sovereign States, he refused to be driven into any hasty attempt to oppose the South with the military and naval powers of the Government, but endeavored to save the Union by that enlightened Statesmanship which had so often blessed the country by its foresight and ability. His efforts failed for want of time, and the hostilities which could have been averted, were precipitated by President LINCOLN, in the second month of his administration.

Mr. BUCHANAN's retirement has been as honored as his public life was successful; and he has reached the close of his career without committing any act to mar the grandeur of his life, or derogate from the honor of a country over which he had presided. His name is honorably and inseparably connected with the most interesting period of our history, and the impress of his ability and patriotism is stamped upon the proudest pages of our national life. And now, that the causes which had made him the invidious target of political animosities are at an end, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN will live in the memory of Americans as one of the most sterling patriots and wisest statesmen which the country has produced.

## Radical Estimate of the Negro.

We have frequently endeavored to impress upon the colored people of the South that the Radicals desired to use them only as an agent to work out their own advantage, and that, if not their confessions, at least their acts, gave sure evidence of this purpose. No intelligent black man can say that the condition of his race is better to-day than it was before the right of suffrage was conferred upon them, and none can view the future without fear, if the causes which are gradually and surely alienating them from the white people of the South, are not only continued but increased. The carpet-bag adventurers, however, have been benefited by this revolution in political affairs. Through the ignorance and prejudices of negroes, the merest adventurers, unknown at home and contemptible here, have received honors and emoluments, as much beyond their sober expectations as they are above their capacity and merits. Men have been elected to office and aspire to yet still higher honors in the South, whose aspirations at their homes in the North was never beyond some menial employment, without sufficient success to give them a comfortable livelihood.

These men, by an association with Southern negroes and by falsehoods as to their regard for the political advancement of the race, have succeeded in winning them from their former friends, and in return have had themselves voted into paying offices, and honored the negroes by allowing them to carry the torches and transparencies in honor of the victory, and reading them severe lectures against their aspirations for preferment.

Do these men really care for the negro? Are they the real friends of these people? Will the blacks enhance their material or social welfare by continuing a warfare upon the Southern whites and their property for the benefit of the miserable carpet-baggers who lead them so blindly following? Their conduct already is causing almost every Southern community, influenced by the demands of in-

terest and protection, to look for and promote an immigration of white settlers and laborers into their section, and, though but little progress has as yet been made, the necessity begins to be acknowledged as so important—nay, so vital, that it will succeed, and that at an early day. In this movement the Southern whites have the aid of the whites of the North, Democrats and Radicals. Even at Chicago, in order to make favor with the Northern working-men, Forney, *par excellence*, the spokesman of the extreme Radical feeling, thus alluded to the negroes:

"Does he (the northern workingman) not know that the colored men of the South are opening that country to the white emigration of the earth? Does he not know that it is their home and that in no condition of circumstances can the colored man ever become his rival in any of the avenues of trade?" (Great applause.)

How true this is, and how rapidly will the Southern negro be made to realize it through the very influences which Forney and his collaborators have inaugurated. They do regard the Southern negro as only opening the South to the white immigration of all the earth. Nay, more, they know full well that they have poisoned their minds at a resort to such means to rid themselves of them is becoming a reluctant, but vital, necessity with the Southern people. With perfect certainty, then, can the Northern Radicals promise the mechanics and laborers of the over-crowded districts of their own section and of Europe that they will soon find a prosperous home in the South, "and that in no condition of circumstances can the colored man ever become his rival in any of the avenues of trade."

With no friends at the North, if they lose the friendship of the Southern people, it requires but little foresight to read the history of the negroes in this country.

## The South and the Presidency.

Although the friends of one or other of the prominent men whose names are most conspicuously before the public in connection with the nomination by the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency, very naturally claim certain leading papers at the South as advocating the claims of their particular friend, still the press of this section has preserved a very commendable reticence in regard to the selection, and have unanimously promised to support, with zeal, any of the distinguished gentlemen who have been named in that connection. One and all are satisfied to permit the people of the North, who must elect the candidates, to select them also. What we desire most is that there shall be no schism to cause division among our friends and weaken their strength. We stand ready to endorse their action and support their nominees, and all the influence we desire to exert in the councils of the party is to compromise all differences and promote harmony and conciliation in their deliberations.

In the very nature of things the Western plan of the payment of the interest upon the public debt must be especially popular at the South. If the people of those States complain of the burden of taxation, which are in the Union and are not suffering under military tyranny and carpet-bag law, what must be our condition, with our industrial welfare paralyzed by these very agencies. It would hardly be natural for us to be satisfied to be crushed to the earth to pay in gold the Federal war debt, while we have been forced to repudiate our own. Yet, whatever may be the decision of the Convention upon this question—to pay the debt in gold or greenbacks, or repudiate *in toto*, we stand ready to endorse it. All we ask, all we hope for, is a restoration of law and order to these suffering States—a renewal of our constitutional government—a deliverance from the political vultures who are devouring our substance and destroying our social well-being. With us there are indeed considerations of higher importance than mere plans of financial policy—above all questions of taxation—it is the preservation of liberty itself.

## The Freedmen's Bureau.

As we supposed, this institution is getting too heavy for Radical shoulders. We have always contended that its continued existence was one of the most fruitful sources of reaction against its corrupt supporters. And now, that its superintendents have gotten to be a set of insignificant popinjays—men whom the party can use for small pay, and whom no one respects, much less fears—we rather like the organization. To be sure, it does some harm to a few poor, ignorant and indolent negroes, who still seek its aid for a scanty livelihood and look to it as an oracle of power; yet it has dwindled down into the utmost insignificance and disrepute. The more intelligent negroes look upon it with disdain, and all industrious ones regard it with contempt.

As a political investment, it has "played out," and while it may still be used to some extent as a "whipper in" of dissenting negroes, its cost begins to tell with striking effect upon the party at the North, and some among the most orthodox Radicals are gravely recommending its abolishment as conducive to party defeat. Established in a spirit of wickedness, and conducted by corruption for the purpose of party ascendancy, its withdrawal is now demanded before its rottenness destroys the party itself.

We feel sorry for the loyal and patriotic superintendents and officers of this institution, those, at least, whose merits, even among the negroes, have not secured for themselves lucrative positions, should this demand extend to its sudden withdrawal. Surely the Government would provide in some way for their benefit. These men did not begin to fight the South until the surrender of its armies and their gallantry should have at least as long to display its heroism as did those who fought with arms. And as a matter of economy, if the Government will let them hold on a little longer, the most contemptible of them may induce the negroes to give them some position by which they will be no longer pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Treasury.

Any way, the New York *Tribune*, out of extreme candor, demands the withdrawal of the costly Bureau for the following reasons:

"The people are told that the Freedmen's Bureau costs immense sums; that the negroes are

maintained in idleness on Government rations; that there is no prospect of a restoration of the South to self-government under Republican rule; that the 'carpet-baggers' are living in clover at the public expense; that there is no hope of a return to the reign of law, peace and prosperity until the Democrats are restored to power, &c., &c. Restore the States, abolish military rule, withdraw the Freedmen's Bureau and all the sums of the Seymours, Brookses and Clay Deans will be apportioned, or their cartridges rendered harmless. We expect to treat them anyhow, but there is no use in expiring ourselves to a hard fight when we might have an easy one if we chose."

## State Convention.

The press of the State continue to endorse our views in regard to the want of necessity for the call of a State Convention, and from those who differ from us we have seen nothing to change our opinion. We still think that ample provision has been made for the proper inauguration and conduct of the Presidential canvass, and that on this account the people will regard a Convention unnecessary and view the call with such indifference as to insure its failure.

We have, however, based our opinion upon the presumption that the old organization still exists, and that the State Executive Committee have ample powers to organize for the coming canvass. If they are mistaken in this supposition; if they are really *functus officio*, then it becomes necessary to assemble in Convention to renew our organization. But we must dissent from this view. We cannot think that the organization formed in February last was merely for the State election, and that the Executive Committee were appointed to superintend that contest only. The action of that Convention gives the best refutation of such a position, in appointing delegates for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention, and recommending to the District Conventions a similar course, which was done, we believe in all of them. In this District an Executive Committee were appointed with full powers to do whatever might be deemed necessary to conduct the Presidential campaign, including the selection of an Elector.

These facts establish beyond controversy that the political party formed in Raleigh in February last, did not confine itself to the pending State election, but made all arrangements then necessary and proper looking to the Presidential canvass. We believe that the present Executive Committee can now complete everything necessary for a thorough organization and canvass more satisfactorily than any Convention we are likely to have at this season of the year.

While such are our views, we stand ready to endorse and assist a different course if it is believed our success will be promoted thereby. We see no reason why North Carolina cannot be carried for the Democratic candidates in November. By the addition of twelve or fifteen thousand white votes, composed in the main of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the State, in connection with a more honest registration, and with but one day in which to vote, thereby preventing the "early and often" voting policy of the Leagues, our State will give a handsome majority for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

These advantages may be lost by dissensions and want of organization, and we are the last to advise any course which might bring about such a state of things. Hence we are willing to adopt that course most likely to promote harmony and excite enthusiasm. We shall at least devote all of our time and abilities to secure the success of our ticket, and if our own plans are not received with favor, we stand ready to endorse those which are. Let these questions of a State or Press Convention be debated and decided. There is not much time to spare. In a month hence the candidates will be announced and the canvass begun in earnest. Let us bring these matters to a decision.

## The Latest National Disgrace.

The Radical House of Congress, in the ejection from the Capitol at Washington of Miss VINNIE REAM, the sculptor, have perpetrated an act for petty meanness and pusillanimous spite unparalleled even in the history of that body. The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following explanation of this affair:

This Miss REAM is very young, of even girl-like appearance. Her talent in sculpture having been brought to the attention of Congress, she was employed by that body to model and complete a statue in marble of the "late lamented LINCOLN," and a committee of Congress assigned her a room in the basement wherein to conduct her work; and this was done without her solicitation. There she has since prosecuted her undertaking; her studio being much visited by public men and artists. She is represented as a young lady of great gentleness and modesty, and as highly respected.

Miss REAM's father resided in Kansas, and was there the neighbor of Senator ROSS, who for this reason took rooms at Mr. REAM's house when he reached Washington. During the late impeachment trial the Senator's vote was a subject of speculation and many rumors. Among the things said was that "VINNIE REAM had influenced him to vote for acquitting Mr. JOHNSON." Whether true or not, it was found that Miss REAM inclined to the President, and Mr. ROSS voted for him, and that was enough. Mr. BINGHAM undertook the infamous act of revenge upon this poor girl. He introduced a resolution ordering the room occupied by Miss REAM to be fitted up as a prison for WOOLLEY, and the room opposite to be fitted up for a guard-room. These rooms had been lettered A and B in the morning by order of the "Managers," and the resolution of BINGHAM specified them as A and B, when there were no other rooms in the basement thus lettered.

The resolution was passed, and Miss REAM had to move out her casts and materials at great inconvenience and with great danger to the model she was preparing.

After the resolution was adopted, a motion was made on Friday to reconsider it, pending which a most disgraceful debate occurred. One General MORGAN, of Ohio, took position as the champion of Miss REAM, and recited the alleged purport of a conversation between her and JULIAN, of

Indiana; whereupon that gentleman got up, gave his version, proclaiming at its conclusion that VINNIE REAM or anybody else who gave a different version *lied!* No one will be surprised to learn that the man who made this proclamation on the floor of Congress has been publicly cowhided at home by one Colonel MEREDITH. He richly deserved another application of the cow-skin.

BUTLER, THE BEAST, was naturally inspired by this example of blackguardism and cowardice to make an essay to divide the infamy with JULIAN. He gloated over this brutal act, declaring that the young lady should not have a dollar for her work as long as he had anything to do with the committee on Appropriations, and that the statue was a thing that ought to be broken, as it did no honor to Mr. LINCOLN or the country.

All this malice towards a poor girl upon suspicion of an act which she indignantly denied. Fit exhibition of manhood and honor for Radical Congressmen.

Miss REAM is sadly unfortunate in being at the mercy of such heartless men, but is hardly more fortunate in her volunteer champion, the swelling General MORGAN, who, having defied her enemies in advance, wilted down before JULIAN and BUTLER, and left her to her fate. What a Congress of shameless blackguards!

## Omnivores.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends of the Statesville *American* for their kindness in noticing for the second time, within a few weeks, the JOURNAL in such complimentary terms. We are not insensible to the many favorable notices of us by our cotemporaries of the press, and especially the frequency with which our editorial opinions are copied and endorsed; but we must be excused for not reproducing them in our own columns. It is a species of egotism in which good taste forbids our indulging, and occupies space which can be devoted to matter more interesting to our readers.

We assure our friends that their compliments find expression in our hearts, if not in our paper, for we fully appreciate the fact that much of our popularity is owing to the kindly auspices of the press.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS AND ALL ON BOARD.—A terrible accident occurred to the down mail and passenger train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, one mile South of Whitaker's Station. While proceeding along on schedule time, and when just over an embankment some twenty feet high, the engineer observed that a rail was misplaced on the track. He immediately blew his whistle and shut down the engine, but could not check its speed sufficiently to prevent the accident. The engine and tender, second and third class cars, and ladies' coach all were tumbled down the embankment and literally smashed.

The sleeping car alone remained on the track, and to this the ladies' coach was held by the coupling pins, and greater damage prevented. The engine was turned wheels in the air, and is seriously damaged. The engineer, Mr. John Hewlett, escaped without injury, how it is unknown. Captain Geo. Morrison, the Conductor, was in the second class car, and also escaped unhurt. The passengers and train hands also escaped as by a miracle, no serious injury having been sustained by any one. On the whole, the escape of all on board is the most miraculous thing on record.

A corps of mechanics and laborers were sent up yesterday to repair the damage, but have not yet succeeded in clearing the track. The mail and passengers arrived on time yesterday, a transfer having been effected at the scene of the accident, trains connecting at this point. By to-night the track will be cleared. The removal of the rail which caused the accident was evidently the work of some malicious scoundrel. The passengers express a deep sense of the kindness and attention received from Captain Morrison.

## THE CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1865.

FINE APPEARANCE OF THE GRAIN, COTTON, CORN, FRUIT, TOBACCO AND OTHER CROPS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK.—Accounts from all parts of the State are encouraging. Fruit is past danger, and although too wet weather has retarded farming operations generally the growing crops have not suffered to any extent.

NEW JERSEY.—The following is a crop report from New Jersey to May 25:—Never at this season was there a finer prospect of a plentiful harvest than that which gladdens the eye to-day. The gardens are backward, but the strong and loamy soil seeds are not drowned out, and though slow in making their appearance, are now showing themselves handsomely. As to fruit there has been a magnificent blossom of cherries, apples and pears, a fair flowering upon peaches, and the weather is so prospect that no frost will destroy them at this late season. Currants are half grown in exposed situations. Cherries are set, and look as if they would furnish a heavy yield. Strawberries blossom very well. As to the field crops, the heavy rains have delayed the farm work, and in most localities the oats have only been a week above ground, but look hardy and vigorous.

Fall sown cereals are in splendid condition, as the heavy snows and steady frosts of the winter protected them, and the cold, wet spring has given them great strength of root and fibre. The same is true of the grass, which is rank in growth, and pasturage is everywhere abundant. There is every reason to expect a heavy crop of hay. Corn, as yet, is nowhere.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh Commercial, May 25, says:—No farmer in this region cares to run the risk of planting corn later than the 20th of May, but this season they have generally been compelled to disregard the rule. The few warm, clear days, with which we have lately been favored, have been actively devoted to this work, and we have good reason to hope that a fair crop will be realized. We speak more particularly with reference to the crop in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

The latest reports from nearly every section of the State give encouraging accounts of the fruit and grain prospects. They are both beyond danger and the promises are they will be more than usually abundant.

OHIO.—A Steubenville letter of May 17 says:—The crops in this county have not been injured in any degree by the frosts or by the chilling winds that prevailed during the past two weeks. This is also true of the fruit. The apple trees are all more completely inundated with blossoms than they

have been for many years past, and the blossoms are fuller and better set than usual. From all parts of the county the information is that the prospect is much better than it has been. We fear, however, that on the light, gray lands the stands of cotton are very imperfect, and that the young plants are still unhealthy, and on many plantations dying out. On the heavy rolling red lands the stands are better and the cotton begins to grow finely. This crop is generally reported as being badly "in the grass." Corn is small but is more promising than the cotton. There has been an unusually large area of this crop planted and very little apprehension is felt that the risk will be lost to the wants of the country. The wheat crop all through Middle and Eastern Georgia has been seriously damaged by the heavy rains which have fallen during the month of April and the beginning of the present month. The rust has made its appearance on the wheat very generally and in some localities has cut off the crop at least one half, and we have heard of a few cases in which the damage has been even more than that. On the red lands of Georgia, Wilks, Elbert and Oglethorpe we learn that the crop has suffered comparatively but little, and that a fine yield in those counties will be generally obtained. We heard that the harvesting has already begun in Wilks, and that in the course of next week it will be gathered. The oat crop is reported to be generally good, though in some localities this crop has also been injured by the excessive rains.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner, May 14, says:—We regret to see unmistakable signs of rust on the wheat in this vicinity. It is true that the rust is yet confined to the blade and has not reached the stalk; but it exists, and we dread its ravages. The prospects of fruit in the northern counties of the State are said never to have been more favorable than at present. Unless something in the future should destroy it, there will be more than enough to be utilized. Peaches will be most abundant.

The Bainbridge Georgian reports that the recent heavy rains in that section have caused great injury to the fruit crop. The young peaches have fallen in large quantities, and the fruit making and saving with what remains on the trees is very small.

A report in the Rome (Ga.) Courier, May 26, (the latest), says:—"We visited on the 22d some of the principal farms of Cedar Valley with the view of seeing what the wheat prospect now is. This is the unanimous report—All the wheat is rusted, and it is badly, but as yet confined to the leaf. The promise was very fine up to the time of the late heavy rains. The estimate of average yield of the crops examined (some of the best in the valley) is six bushels per acre. From the information we can get from other sections of the country the average will be considerably less."

ALABAMA.—A recent letter from Salem, Ala., says:—Our crop prospects have continued very fine, and in less than ninety days we will have from our plantation a few bushels per acre. The wheat is cultivated with extra care and pushed our crops two or three weeks ahead of the usual time. Corn and oats will be very plenty. The former is now sold at seventy-five cents per bushel. We are overrun with fine crops of strawberries, green peas and every other vegetable. From the information we can get from other sections of the country the average will be considerably less."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Clarion, May 4, says:—While it would be folly to venture a prediction as to the final result of this year's planting operations when the season has but fairly commenced, we are gratified to know that thus far the prospect for both cotton and corn, to say nothing of the minor grain and vegetable crops, are favorable enough to inspire planters with a hope that their toils will be compensated by a fair yield.

FLORIDA.—Accounts from Florida are especially encouraging. A Lake City letter, dated May 18, says:—"The bright sun, mild air and spring showers of the last three weeks have been more than a promise, almost a realization of the fact that the planters could desire. Hence the pleasing intelligence from all parts of the State confirming of what I stated in my letter of the 4th instant, in regard to the growing crops. Corn and oats have now reached a stage of maturity which guarantees an amount of product that will reach, if it does not surpass, the most luxuriant yield of former years, and cotton is unquestionably as promising as at any former period within the recollection of many of the oldest planters of this section."

LOUISIANA.—From Louisiana, May 2, we learn that now that the election is over, the freedmen have resumed their different occupations. The report is that from all appearances they seem to be more faithful in the performance of their contracts this year than they were last, accountable, in all probability, from the fact that they are now more dependent upon their own industry and subsistence. They seem also to feel the general distress which actually prevails and accordingly exhibit a commendable willingness to work honestly and diligently for their living. The crops are considered better than they were last year, and should the season prove as all propitious we may anticipate a rich harvest—a fact quite encouraging in these hard times. Corn will be in abundance and cotton not neglected.

The Louisiana papers at different points, from the 18th to the 22d May, are filled with announcements that the army worm has appeared, and at so early a stage of the season as to make it almost certain no cotton will be raised. They are talking about ploughing up the cotton and planting other crops.

TEXAS.—We have cheerful reports from Texas. The Liberty Gazette, May 1, says:—"The crops in sandy land are very promising. Black lands have had a little too much rain of late. Strawberries are in abundance, fine and delicious, at ten cents a quart; dewberries at fifty cents per 'blue bucket full' and splendid butter at fifteen cents a pound. The Austin Republic, of the 30th ult., reports the crops very promising in that region. There is no fear now, it thinks, of the grasshoppers. They seem to be disappearing rapidly from that locality. The Clarksville Standard also gives a fine report of the crops. The San Antonio Herald gives pleasing accounts of the condition of the farmers and stock raisers in Western Texas. About Seguin magnificent crops will be raised in that section, especially of corn and cotton. The grasshoppers committed no very serious depredations on the crops. The grass is fine everywhere—the Herald says even on the house-tops. Good mesquit grass can be seen on the tops of several business houses in San Antonio."

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LOUISIANA.—From Louisiana, May 2, we learn that now that the election is over, the freedmen have resumed their different occupations. The report is that from all appearances they seem to be more faithful in the performance of their contracts this year than they were last, accountable, in all probability, from the fact that they are now more dependent upon their own industry and subsistence. They seem also to feel the general distress which actually prevails and accordingly exhibit a commendable willingness to work honestly and diligently for their living. The crops are considered better than they were last year, and should the season prove as all propitious we may anticipate a rich harvest—a fact quite encouraging in these hard times. Corn will be in abundance and cotton not neglected.

The Louisiana papers at different points, from the 18th to the 22d May, are filled with announcements that the army worm has appeared, and at so early a stage of the season as to make it almost certain no cotton will be raised. They are talking about ploughing up the cotton and planting other crops.

TEXAS.—We have cheerful reports from Texas. The Liberty Gazette, May 1, says:—"The crops in sandy land are very promising. Black lands have had a little too much rain of late. Strawberries are in abundance, fine and delicious, at ten cents a quart; dewberries at fifty cents per 'blue bucket full' and splendid butter at fifteen cents a pound. The Austin Republic, of the 30th ult., reports the crops very promising in that region. There is no fear now, it thinks, of the grasshoppers. They seem to be disappearing rapidly from that locality. The Clarksville Standard also gives a fine report of the crops. The San Antonio Herald gives pleasing accounts of the condition of the farmers and stock raisers in Western Texas. About Seguin magnificent crops will be raised in that section, especially of corn and cotton. The grasshoppers committed no very serious depredations on the crops. The grass is fine everywhere—the Herald says even on the house-tops. Good mesquit grass can be seen on the tops of several business houses in San Antonio."

The San Antonio Herald, May 17, con-

tinues to receive from the country the most encouraging accounts of the crops. Corn is small but is more promising than the cotton. There has been an unusually large area of this crop planted and very little apprehension is felt that the risk will be lost to the wants of the country. The wheat crop all through Middle and Eastern Georgia has been seriously damaged by the heavy rains which have fallen during the month of April and the beginning of the present month. The rust has made its appearance on the wheat very generally and in some localities has cut off the crop at least one half, and we have heard of a few cases in which the damage has been even more than that. On the red lands of Georgia, Wilks, Elbert and Oglethorpe we learn that the crop has suffered comparatively but little, and that a fine yield in those counties will be generally obtained. We heard that the harvesting has already begun in Wilks, and that in the course of next week it will be gathered. The oat crop is reported to be generally good, though in some localities this crop has also been injured by the excessive rains.

## Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

General Schofield's Confirmation. Status of Mr. Stanton and the War Office. Mr. Stanton's Nomination as Attorney General. Other Appointments by the President. Registration of Pardoned Confederates, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—As anticipated in these dispatches yesterday, the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of General Schofield as Secretary of War, vice Stanton. Whether the latter is removed by reason of the President's action heretofore or by operation of the confirmation of the Senate to-day—whether he claims to have resigned, or whether he is a general officer of the 26th inst., remains a question open for construction. Mr. Stanton's friends claim that the letter referred to was not a resignation. If it was but a temporary or uncertain suspension of his functions, then it is held that the effect of the action of the President, confirmed by the Senate, is a removal.

Under the rule of the Senate notice of its confirmation is not given to the President until one day after the confirmation takes place, and therefore the certificate of the Senate's proceedings of this date cannot have yet reached the President; but it is said that the Senate will certify a preamble and resolution adopted to-day which will indicate the decision of that body as to the matter of removal.

The extreme radicals do not approve of the confirmation of General Schofield, whilst the conservative classes of both republicans and democrats express entire satisfaction with his appointment.

The President to-day nominated Hon. Henry Stanton to be Attorney General. Thaddeus P. Mott, New York, minister to Costa Rica; Henry G. Worthington, minister to the Argentine republic, and Admiral Dahlgren to be chief of ordnance Navy Department.

The nomination of Hon. Henry Stanton to be Attorney General was not unexpected, as it was known that the President felt such an honor was due to his late executive legal adviser, who had promptly and voluntarily resigned a place in the cabinet to defend the President in the impeachment trial.

The nomination of Gen. Thaddeus P. Mott to be minister to Costa Rica is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recall of Gen. Lawrence, who was one of the principals in the late duel near Baltimore. As our government had requested the recall of the other principal, Baron Kunkowski of the Russian legation, it was deemed just and consistent to apply the same penalty to an officer of our own government.

On Monday last the judges of registration in this city ordered to be stricken from the register the names of all who have been pardoned and claimed amnesty, unless the certificate of the voter shows that his original paper or affidavit under the proclamation of amnesty, has been filed in the State Department.

This matter having been submitted to Mr. Sewall, he has decided to refuse to file the affidavit in the State Department does not vitiate or impair the rights of the citizen provided and acquired by the President's proclamation of September 7th, 1867; but nevertheless, if the voter desires he can obtain at the State Department such certificate as will enable him to come within the resolution of the judges of registration.

## Popular and Electoral Vote for President.

The following table gives the popular and electoral vote, so far as we have been able to procure them, since the first election of George Washington:

Name of Candidates.	By what Party.	Popular Vote	Electoral votes.
1788 Geo. Washington.	Unanimously.	69	3
1792 Geo. Washington.	Unanimously.	132	69
1796 John Adams.	Federalist.	67	3
1796 Thos Jefferson.	Republican.	71	73
1800 Thos Jefferson.	Republican.	73	73
1804 Thos Jefferson.	Democr.	68	64
1804 Jas C Pinckney.	Federalist.	64	64
1808 Jas C Pinckney.	Republican.	122	122
1812 James Madison.	Republican.	122	122
1812 Wm. Clinton.	Republican.	18	18
1816 James M. Calhoun.	Republican.	34	34
1816 Rufus King.	Opp. 1 vote.	218	218
1820 James Monroe.	Opp. 1 vote.	218	218
1824 Andrew Jackson.	Democratic.	150,899	83
1828 John Q Adams.	Federalist.	103,823	33
1832 Wm H Crawford.	Caness dem.	47,295	4
1836 Andrew Jackson.	Democratic.	1,069,224	35
1828 Andrew Jackson.	Democratic.	630,628	28
1828 John Q Adams.	Federalist.	519,128	24
1832 Martin Van Buren.	Whig.	658,546	17
1832 Henry Clay.	Whig.	550,189	12
1832 John Flood.	Whig.	71,000	1
1832 William Wirt.	Whig.	17,000	1
1836 Martin VanBuren.	Democrat.	771,967	17
1836 W H Harrison.	Whig.	282,000	9
1836 Hugh White.	Whig.	12,000	0
1836 Daniel Webster.	Whig.	76,934	3
1836 Willie P Mangum.	Whig.	12,000	0
1840 James C. Calhoun.	Democratic.	119,830	7
1840 J H Birney.	Liberty party	127,430	7
1840 W H Harrison.	Whig.	127,430	7
1844 Henry Clay.	Whig.	123,643	9
1844 James G Birney.	Liberty party	66,394	5
1848 Zachary Taylor.	Whig.	1,069,224	35
1848 Martin Van Buren.	Free soil.	1,069,224	35
1848 Frederick Scott.	Whig.	291,378	7
1848 William H. Harrison.	Whig.	1,069,224	35
*42 John P Hale.	Free soil.	182,545	7
*56 J C Fremont.	Republican.	134,182	7
*60 John C. Fremont.	Republican.	182,545	7
*56 Millard Fillmore.	American.	87,835	5
1860 Abraham Lincoln.	Republican.	1,876,700	23
1860 Stephen A. Douglas.	Democrat.	1,876,700	23
1860 J C Breckinridge.	Democrat.	847,993	7
1860 John Bell.	Union.	596,631	9
1860 George C. Butler.	Democrat.	22,423	0
1861 G M McClellan.	Democrat.	181,774	0